

ATCHES!

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TRADE MARK

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E TIME KEEPER.  
*Matson & C.*  
YING EVERY WATCH

& CO.,  
JEWELERS,  
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ROAD TIME TABLES

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

BY REFERENCE MAKES.—Saturdays  
Sunday excepted.—Sundays  
Sunday excepted.

& NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

62 Clark-st. Sherman House and its  
the depots.

Millinery,  
Cloaks,  
Costumes,  
Fabrics, &c.

Leave. Arrive.

Leaves Express... 7:28 a.m. 7:30 p.m.

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## POLITICAL.

**Star-Chamber Meeting of the New York Anti-Tilden Democracy.**

**The Conclave Called to Settle upon a Candidate for Governor.**

**General Desire to Draw Horatio Seymour Down from His Shelf.**

**Political Affairs in the Cities of Columbus and Cleveland.**

## NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

NEW YORK, April 6.—An important conference of leading Democrats of this city and State was held at the residence of August Belmont, No. 105 Broadway. For the past three months the leaders of the party, and especially that branch of it opposed to Tilden, have been engaged in devising ways to bridge over the chasm made by the wilful manipulations of the "Granary Park statesman." It was finally decided to secure a candidate for Governor upon whom both factions in the party could unite. The man who seemed to hold out the most promise to accomplishing this feat was decided to be Horatio Seymour, but he has repeatedly declined to meddle in politics, and it is said he has written letters lately announcing his determination to that effect. This being the case, the leaders of the Democracy concluded that something must be done to make Mr. Seymour declare himself, otherwise they would be groping in the dark in view of this inaction, and the presence of Saturday night here. There were present many of the prominent party leaders, and many others sent regrets and endorsements of the object. Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman had the confusion into which the Democratic party had been plunged rendered it imperative to do something to restore harmony and extricate the party from its deplorable condition. He did not deem it expedient to look ahead so far as the next Presidential election, but if the Democrats left out New York State in the coming election, it would make very little difference to Mr. Tilden or anybody else who gained the nomination of the party for President in 1880. The duty of the hour was to unite the different factions in some good man to lead them in victory in the Gubernatorial contest. Horatio Seymour had been mentioned more frequently than any other person. He fit positive the Democrats throughout the State would unite on him if he were nominated. It was essential, however, to ascertain whether he would serve, and the speaker suggested action to draw ex-Gov. Seymour out. This suggestion was approved, and a committee was appointed to ask Mr. Seymour if he would accept the leadership. The Democrats all agreed with ex-Gov. Hoffman that something must be done to save this State in the Gubernatorial election, and recognized the greatness of the task. John Kelly says that, if the present movement for harmony fails, the State will be lost, and with the State the Presidency.

## COLUMBUS, O.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The municipal election, which takes place to-morrow, is the theme of conversation and speculation throughout the city, there being the Democratic, Republican, and National tickets in the field. The chief interest is centered in the contest for Mayor. The Democratic nominee is Col. Nell Denison, son of ex-Gov. Denison, who supported the cause of the most disreputable of politicians in the city, as well as the entire gambling fraternity, the cappers, and the gin-mill combination. The Republican candidate is Gilbert G. Collins, a wealthy and prominent citizen. The Nationals have an excellent candidate in Joseph Sullivan, the only surviving brother of the great Illinois farmer, recently deceased. The extreme ranks at fever heat, even the known political enemies of each other in the contest are pitted. While Denison is regarded as an able man, his strength is derived from the support of the most dangerous class, whose good graces he has gained himself by his lavish use of funds. The better class of Democrats have become disgusted, and are laboring hard for Collins. The Republican candidate, who is a fighting, chivalrous character in his election, although the contest at first appeared hopeless, with three tickets in the field and a Democratic majority of 1,100 to overcome. The Democrats are using every effort to bring him down, and are even appealing to the rank and file to stand firm, as defeat now will endanger the success of the Democracy in the fall election. Singular as it may appear, the statement is made that Gov. Denison will not support his son.

## CLEVELAND, O.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—The election to-morrow will be of considerable interest in this State, as it indicates the result of the last year's elections, as in this city there has been an attempt made for the National to coalesce, each party putting up a portion of the candidates. In this they were unsuccessful. The real Nationals nominated a full ticket, and only a small faction joined with the Democrats. The Democrats have put in nomination a man for Mayor who has attempted for two years, by trickery and lobbying, to establish a Tweed regime in the city, and the election shows that he shall not be successful. The Republicans, who have put up good candidates throughout, are confident of success. There has been no election for years in which so much interest was manifested by all classes.

## SEED TIME.

KANSAS.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

TOPEKA, Kas., April 5.—In answer to your inquiry, there have been no heavy rains in Kansas recently, but light showers have been frequent since the spring opened. The weather is now favorable for the cultivation of seedling operations. So far the amount of seedling done is above the average to this time last year. There is no doubt the wheat crop will be in good condition. The sowing is estimated to be increased 30 per cent.

wheat coming out good, but ground too dry. Oats all in. Twenty percent of the old wheat on hand.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WICHITA, Kas., April 6.—Winter wheat is good. Very small quantity of the old crop on hand of any kind, compared with previous years. Wheat and oats all sown.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

HIAWATHA, Brown Co., April 6.—Winter wheat coming out all right. Ground in good order. Spring grain all sown. Corn has been going forward well.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

LACONIA, Lima Co., April 6.—Oats are coming up. Considerable flocks sown. Ground dry, but in good soil. Very little wheat on hand.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

CENTRALIA, Nemaha Co., April 6.—Winter wheat coming out good. Little or no wheat on hand. Spring grain all sown. Corn has been going forward well.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

WICHITA, Sedgewick Co., April 6.—Winter wheat coming out good. Little or no wheat on hand. Spring grain all sown. Corn has been going forward well.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McKee's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "H. M. Pinero."

Harvey's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Den Thompson. "Joshua Whitefoot."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and Lasalle. Engagement of the Hess English Opera. "Faust."

Hannigan's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court House. Engagement of George Bouffle. "The Soldier's Trust."

McCracken Hall.

North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Disposing of Panoramic View. India.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1879.

Gen. MILES is said to share in the opinion that SITTING BULL has been greatly slandered by the rumors of his quarrelsome and warlike disposition, and that he will not take the warpath again this summer.

The National Emigration Aid Society has been organized in Washington, with Senator WENDELL, President, and a number of well-tried friends of the colored race as Vice-Presidents, the object being to give force and direction to the negro colonization movement.

Elections for twenty-one members of the French Chamber of Deputies were held yesterday, resulting in the success of a Bonapartist candidate in the district of the Champs Elysees, and of the defeat at Bourgogne de BLANQUER, the revolutionary Radical, by a Moderate Republican.

Closely following upon the serious fire at St. Louis is telegraphed the occurrence of a disastrous conflagration at Philadelphia, entailing a loss of \$750,000, and disarranging the affairs of a score of large business enterprises. The insurance, so far as ascertainable, is given in another column.

A brother of the King of the Zulus in Africa has surrendered to the British. Little military importance attaches to this act, because it was inspired by ambition and envy. On the other hand, the British have been compelled to evacuate two strongholds which the vigor of African hostilities had rendered untenable.

STANLEY MATTHEWS used to be pretty good authority regarding the President's views, and it is altogether likely that he knows now whereof he prognosticates when he says that the bulldozed Appropriation bills will be vetoed as fast as the Democrats can pass them, and that if Congress should adjourn the President would call another extra session, and so on until somebody weakened.

It is quite consistent with the attitude of the Democratic majority in Congress toward the President that the Senate, going a step further than the House has yet gone, should refuse to confirm any appointments until the Executive shall sign the Army and Legislative bills with their political attachments. Such a course is recommended by a Democratic sheet in Washington, and since the vote in the House Saturday has demonstrated that the Greenbackers can always be relied on to swell the majority, and all danger is past of their being compelled to loosen their clutch on the throat of the Administration, there is no reason why the policy of coercion should not extend to the confirmation of appointments. To refuse appropriations and keep important offices vacant as a threat tally so perfectly with the plan of revolution that it is to be presumed the Senate will act upon the hint and bury all nominations in committee until the President succumbs.

The "lawyers" of the Legislature have had much to say about the right of the House to imprison for contempt; and that, as the Legislature was a "co-ordinate" branch of the Government, its action was final, and therefore could not be reviewed by the Courts. This trash was exploded by Judge ZANE in his decision in the Nevins case. He decided very clearly that the Court had jurisdiction, and, in a clear case, would not hesitate to discharge a person committed for contempt by the House. Even in this case he regarded the order of committal as made in ignorance of the House, and, if he could understand the House to really mean what it recited in the writ, he would discharge the prisoner promptly. The "co-ordinate" lawyers will read, in Judge ZANE's opinion, how the doctrine that either House of the Legislature, sitting as a Court, has "co-ordinate" powers with the Judiciary of the State, is remorselessly punctured and flattened out.

The commercial world, or at least a large part of it, is at present agitated by fears for the safety of the wheat-crop in Kansas, Missouri, and Texas. The season is an unusually dry one in those States, and there is grave reason to fear a large falling off, for want of the moisture necessary to nourish the growing plant. It is claimed by many that, even if rain should fall immediately, the yield will be under the average; while few doubt that the result would be serious if rain be much longer deferred. The area of wheat-culture in those States is now so large that total failure of the crop would make a considerable difference in the aggregate yield of this country. But a total failure is by no means probable; and, if it did occur, the world still have enough to eat, though the result would be very disastrous to the dwellers in the

States referred to.

Wheat and other cereals are now grown so extensively that scarcely a year passes in which there is not a partial failure somewhere; and the conditions of soil and climate have such a vast range that it is hardly possible the cereal yield of the world should be more than partially impaired. The meteorological conditions of the current year are not unfavorable, thus far, to the raising of good crops over all but a comparatively small part of the civilized world.

Prof. SWING has undertaken to say something about Col. INGERSOLL's lectures that shall interest the congregation of the Central Church, and from the sermon we print this morning it is evident that he will succeed. He has started with a consideration of what regards as good in the witty infidel's crusade against religion, including in this category the shafts of ridicule so effectively aimed at things which deserve to be laughed out of countenance. Next Prof. SWING will take up "the bad" part in Col. INGERSOLL's addresses, and the second branch of the discussion cannot fail to be interesting equally with the first.

Suppose NEVINS was to answer the question, "Who told you of the rumor that a member of the House had taken \$1,500?" and NEVINS was to answer, "Mr. X"; and then the House was to ask Mr. X, "Who told you?" and Mr. X was to answer, "Mr. Z"; and Mr. Z, on being asked who told him, was to answer, "Mr. Y"; and so on through all the letters of the alphabet, until at last some one would answer, "I heard it in a saloon where it was common talk, but I cannot name any particular person," would the House be any nearer the point than it is now? Why don't the House ask some of the boot-blacks of Springfield the name of the member to whom the rumor is applied by everybody? That would simplify matters very much. Why don't the member himself get up and tell the House that he is the person whose name is on the tongue of everybody, and challenge investigation? This way of sifting silent slay after day under an imputation to which the House has given direct importance, playing innocent, and sending men to jail, is not the way to vindicate anybody.

THE FIRST ACT OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRILOGY.

The first part of the Democratic programme has been carried out by the enactment of the Army Appropriation bill with the section repealing the existing authority for the employment of the United States troops at the polls. The bill was passed by a vote of 145 to 122 nays,—all the Greenbackers except three voting with the Democrats. The canthus thus far has been able to whip in every Northern Democrat, without regard to individual convictions as to the justice of the proceeding or the sentiment of a Northern constituency; whether the same party discipline shall coerce a steadfast adherence to the point of disbanding the army in case the President refuse to surrender his veto-power to Democratic dictation, remains to be seen. The most humiliating concession to party advantage was made by the Greenbackers, and they were properly punished by being cheated of their promised reward. Some days ago the Greenbackers assembled in caucus and resolved to vote with the Republicans in resisting the revolutionary project upon which the Democrats had started; all but three deserted this position under an understanding that the Democrats would give them the following Monday for the introduction of their currency measures; but when the Democrats had once secured the Greenback vote, they unmercifully adjourned over till Tuesday, and thus cut off the day when the introduction of bills is permitted. The Greenback members will not find much sympathy in their disaffection from their constituents, who will generally condemn the trade into which their representatives entered.

The vote shows that the debate of the last two weeks has not changed a single vote in the House; nor was it expected to do so. The purpose of the debate on the part of the Republicans was to inform the country of the real nature and design of the Democratic project, and the Democratic majority permitted it simply because they could not prevent it. This purpose has been accomplished in large part by the admirable legal arguments "and eloquent and patriotic protest made by GARFIELD, ROBISON, HAWKES, and others. The people are beginning to understand clearly that it is not an exclusion of troops from the polls on account of actual or possible interference with the freedom of voters which the Democrats are urging and the Republicans resisting, but that the design is to inflict the vicious and dangerous doctrine of State Sovereignty upon the country as a means to the perpetration of new outrages. The direct and immediate effect of the army amendment and the repeal of the National Election law will be to enable, encourage, and condone corruption and violence at the polls in Southern States and Northern cities, but the party power which shall be attained will be used to supplement such an asserion of State Sovereignty by a defense of the right of secession, an arraignment of the North for waging war upon the seceded States, and claims for damages, the indemnification of slave-owners, Rebel soldiers, etc. These claims are logical sequences from a recognition of State Sovereignty, and it may well be asserted that a party which asserts that doctrine for the purpose of securing dishonest elections will not hesitate to set it up for mercenary session, and so on until somebody weakened.

It is quite consistent with the attitude of the Democratic majority in Congress toward the President that the Senate, going a step further than the House has yet gone, should refuse to confirm any appointments until the Executive shall sign the Army and Legislative bills with their political attachments. Such a course is recommended by a Democratic sheet in Washington, and since the vote in the House Saturday has demonstrated that the Greenbackers can always be relied on to swell the majority, and all danger is past of their being compelled to loosen their clutch on the throat of the Administration, there is no reason why the policy of coercion should not extend to the confirmation of appointments. To refuse appropriations and keep important offices vacant as a threat tally so perfectly with the plan of revolution that it is to be presumed the Senate will act upon the hint and bury all nominations in committee until the President succumbs.

The "lawyers" of the Legislature have had much to say about the right of the House to imprison for contempt; and that, as the Legislature was a "co-ordinate" branch of the Government, its action was final, and therefore could not be reviewed by the Courts. This trash was exploded by Judge ZANE in his decision in the Nevins case. He decided very clearly that the Court had jurisdiction, and, in a clear case, would not hesitate to discharge a person committed for contempt by the House. Even in this case he regarded the order of committal as made in ignorance of the House, and, if he could understand the House to really mean what it recited in the writ, he would discharge the prisoner promptly. The "co-ordinate" lawyers will read, in Judge ZANE's opinion, how the doctrine that either House of the Legislature, sitting as a Court, has "co-ordinate" powers with the Judiciary of the State, is remorselessly punctured and flattened out.

The Republicans endeavored in vain to secure from the Democrats some concession to national authority, or at least to the usual constitutional method of enacting legislation. They asked, through Mr. CONGREY, such a modification of the proposed amendment as would enable a civil officer—a United States Judge or United States Marshal—to call upon United States troops to aid at Springfield in regard to it. It is time that the report of Mr. NEVINS, if substantiated by sufficient proof, like the allegations of DUNAN, would bring some of our legislators "into contempt and disrepute," and "excite against them the hatred of the good people of the State of Illinois; but nobody accuses Mr. NEVINS of "malice," as DUNAN is charged with, nor did he go as far as Mr. BAKER did in his carefully-prepared speech on his motion for the Committee's inquest.

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sense of justice and respect for the Constitution, the Republicans contented themselves with recording a solid vote against the bill, and made no effort to retard its passage by filibustering, which would have been the natural resort of the Democrats under similar circumstances.

The Army bill now goes to the Senate. Its passage in that body is more certainly assured than it was in the House, for the Democratic majority in the Senate is the larger of the two. But there is no means at command of the Senate majority to shut off debate, and it is probable that it will be two weeks more before the bill will go to the President. The Senate debate may not develop anything especially new, for the principle at issue has already been well defined, but it will serve to impress still more vividly upon the people the dangers to be apprehended from the success of the Democratic project, and to confirm the President's estimate of its duty and responsibility in the matter. It is well to expect that BLAKE, CONGREY, HOAG, EDMUNDS, and ANTHONY will furnish the country with some of the most brilliant Congressional speeches ever made, for the principle at stake is one that is calculated to develop the best logic and keenest eloquence from Republicans.

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## THE CITY. AN EASTER MELODY.

How blest and happy is the morn  
That hath an Easter hue!  
What joyousness and gladness meet  
In unisonous song and thumming,  
And things amaze upon it.

But she doth come unto church late,  
Her heart is full of glee,  
And court attention, for her hat  
Is of the latest style.

II.

How doth the unhappy girl,  
Whose pale lips shone on wheat,  
Grief and concern her heart,  
In an uncomfionous seat;  
How tears course down her innocent nose,  
With a look of pain that  
They knew she knew they knew her's  
As old made over her.

III.

Alas, poor girl, that weep sore  
And wist thou were done wrong?  
Full of grief, and bitter truth  
That what's his name had said—  
A sorrow's crown of sorrow is  
Remembered, and things—  
What others have, that you p'nt—  
The thus the post sings.

IV.

But still have hope, are Easter Day  
Returns once again,

While these went long of grain,  
Then they shall sit like guilty things

What then about the aisle  
Shall every girl dress, saucy, and has  
All of the latest style.

GENERAL NEWS.

Alexander Shields, Perth, Scotland, is at the Pacific.

Judge George B. Young, Clinton, Ia., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. C. A. Beecher, St. Louis, is registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. Stanford Newell, St. Paul, is among the guests of the Palmer.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton, Covington, Ky., is a guest of the Tremont.

T. H. P. Dudley and A. Richardson, of Sydney, Australia, are guests of the Palmer.

P. M. Myers, Vice-President of the Southern Minnesotan Railroad, is a guest of the Pacific.

Sir Horatio G. F. Hall, and Miss Randall, of the Hess opera company, are domiciled at the Tremont.

Den Thompson, Miss Julia Wilson, and other members of the Job Whitcomb company, are at the Tremont.

John E. Estabrook, the topographical engineer of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is stoppage at the Pacific.

Miss Emma Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. George Morrison, and C. D. Hess, of the Hess opera company, are domiciled at the Palmer.

Yesterday was Palm Sunday, the first day of Holy Week, and of special observance in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches. The coming Friday is Good Friday, and Sunday Easter Sunday.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Thomas Noman found the front door of No. 115 State street open, and Mr. C. C. Barry & Son's, dealers in paints and oils, were notified. Nothing had been disturbed.

There were confirmed yesterday evening at Pastor Hartman's church, corner of LaSalle and Old Stockton, forty-four boys and eighty-six girls, and at Rev. Mr. Wunder's, corner of Superior and Franklin, forty-one boys and fifty-seven girls.

A large number of people assembled at Rail-road and State streets, yesterday afternoon, it being "temperance" day. The regular exercises were omitted. Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of the School, addressed the scholars, followed by a clergyman who spoke in defense of the school, and the exercises finished with criticising Bob Ingersoll's lecture on "The Mistakes of Moses." There were some 900 scholars present.

Mrs. A. P. Stevens was to have lectured before the school, but, last evening, did not come to the relief of labor. She had quite an audience of Socialists and their wives, but when the time came for her to make the promised speech, she turned pale, and, after a brief platform and meekly acknowledged that she was unable for the task. The meeting then set to work discussing the labor question, the Bible, everywhere, while the school was in session, drawing the most of the talkers. Schindling made his old speech over again. Parsons made his, and, last but not least, "Coachella" Reynolds had not looked at it in that light.

"Are you going round to the shopkeepers?" said one young man unto the other. "Naw," replied his companion, "it's all a fraud."

"A fraud? Why, I don't think so; shooting a woman out of a cannon at a trapeze act is not an offense on mass enough to fill six-legged pen-knives and hammers."

"There's no fraud about that," isn't there, though? Don't you see she's announced 'Last week she was in New York, and is engaged in making right to New York. If there was any danger how would she be able to make such arrangements as these, eh?" His companion said he had never looked at it in that light.

Custodians who began by discussing the municipal election gradually became warmer and warmer, till at length they began calling each other liars, and nose-thieves, and candidates for the Mayoralty, and so on, till at last two or three thousand atoms of common sense cried one. "Well, why don't you say at once that I'm a dash-bashed, triangular, pernicious fool? You might as well," Well, you friends, interrupting the disputants in the interests of harmony; you oughtn't to use such language about him. We can talk such things as these, but, if you do, that's rude."

A reporter called yesterday afternoon at No. 63 Randolph street, where a meeting of harness-makers was supposed to be in progress. A paper glued to the glass of the door imparted the following information: "Shanty Like bell." The reporter did "Shanty Like bell," and was soon admitted by a youth who descended from upstairs. The youth, followed by a clergyman who spoke in defense of the school, and the exercises finished with criticising Bob Ingersoll's lecture on "The Mistakes of Moses." There were some 900 scholars present.

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GONG TO KANSAS.

A meeting of the Kansas Land and Immigration Society was held at 208 Blue Island avenue Friday evening. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of hearing the final report of the Land Committee, which set out to claim back the 1st of March on various sections in that State. The Committee visited Topeka, and then proceeded southward to the Missouri River, and the Arkansas, and Santa Fe Railways. They traveled by teams about 150 miles, through Reno, Pawnee, and Edwards Counties, and then crossed the Arkansas, and the Colorado in these sections rich and fertile, but owing to the distance from market, the want of rain and other disadvantages, the Committee did not succeed in getting a good crop. The land was broken and the proprietors n.g. It turns up again, to bring luck to the house. I am satisfied with the arrangement," said the man, raising himself in bed almost by a superhuman effort; "the don't go to take the breath out of me, but I am a good man, but I am not a good man, and so forth." "Eh, sir?" "Then make another big, deep scratch, and with sudden vigor, the dying man; "it is the same darned old bureau! My father had it before me—alright, besides in God's name, and yet get a good man, Sarah, who was a servant, and get a good man, and so on." "That's all right," feebly exclaimed the dying man. "Well, hell, anything," said the man, "but I am a good man, and so forth." "A man, and one young man unto the other. "Naw," replied his companion, "it's all a fraud."

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"A fraud? Why, I don't think so; shooting a woman out of a cannon at a trapeze act is not an offense on mass enough to fill six-legged pen-knives and hammers."

"There's no fraud about that," isn't there, though? Don't you see she's announced 'Last week she was in New York, and is engaged in making right to New York. If there was any danger how would she be able to make such arrangements as these, eh?" His companion said he had never looked at it in that light.

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Nationals in preference to the Democrats was a skillful politician; and he knew his party well in hand, but he knew it not well enough to have it in the South and West, and he would find it impossible to win the loss of the other parties would be a loss of success. Mr. Dewees seemed to think the party might reasonably hope to win a Presidential victory.

mothers, nurses, do not fail to give Dr. Syrup to the little ones for all colds. Costs only 25 cents.

curious cosmetics and uses that whole

Glen's Saloon Soap.

DEATHS.

—At High Rock, Sunday noon, on her 80th birthday, Mrs. Lester, widow of Boston mother of the Rev. U. S. Lester, at St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park, to-day at 10 o'clock. Condolences from the family.

—April 3, 1878. Mrs. Mary E. Kastman, aged 3 years, died at 10 o'clock, at the home of the Rev. W. E. Ellin, on the morning of April 3, 1878, aged 2 years and 7 months.

—T. P. Maris at the house to-day at 2 p.m., aged 21 years.

—ANNE—At a school of James A. Donegan, 100 W. Adams Street, on the Thirty-third Avenue Committee. All friends are invited.

—April 3, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Green, aged 35 years.

—Reidell, John S. Morgan, in the 80th year of his life, from 833 West Washington, the friends of the family invited.

—ANNE—At 10 o'clock, Mrs. L. C. Will, will take place at her late residence, 100 W. Adams Street, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., thence by the funeral of the late Mrs. John Will, who will take place from her residence, 100 W. Adams Street, on Wednesday, the 11th, at 10 a.m., to Calvary. Friends of the family invited.

—April 3, Mrs. Mary O'Meara, aged 30, of Carroll and James' O'Farrell, 100 W. Adams Street, died yesterday afternoon at 10:30 a.m. in the Sacred Heart Church, Chicago, and was buried at 10 a.m. C. & N. W. Deacon, the pastor.

ARD—Of drop of her heart, Mrs. May Healy, at residence, 120 North Peoria St., Tuesday, April 3, Mrs. Kate Doherty, of New Haven, Conn., and Worcester (Mass.) papers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHO ARE TO ASSUME DICKENS' CHARGE.—The following is to be read to meet in Palmer House this evening:

Twenty-second Anniversary Meeting of the Authors and Readers of Farwell Hall, next Sunday at 1 p.m. This year there will be presented and performed exclusively "Dickens and His Friends," by the Rev. J. H. G. Goodwin, D. D., the Rev. John Ward, and others.

ARD—INVITED TO ATTEND THE meeting held in Room 20, Palmer House, especially for those who are strangers in the U.S. Mother will lead the meeting.

ACTION SALES.

SON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 75 & 80 Randolph St.

0.14 Twenty-sixth-st.

Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF R. AUGUST GUTZLOE,

DIST AND DECORATOR

Today Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock, entire

GUTZLOE, Esq., consisting of

Vases, Flower Pots,

Garden Furniture,

Hanging Baskets, &c., &c.

Tables or Everlasting Flowers

ses.

Articles for Trimmings,

Goods, &c., &c.

S without RESERVE.

N. POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers,

75 & 80 Randolph St.

est Madison-st.,

morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF

R. AUGUST GUTZLOE,

DIST AND DECORATOR

Today Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock,

entire GUTZLOE, Esq., consisting of

STORIES OF JOBS AND BRIBERY

which have caused the editors of those papers to suppose that this Legislature was little less than an organized banditry upon the interests of the State, and have begged the State to stir up this fog-pod of corruption. It is a well-known fact that the dens of vice with which this city is crowded are nightly filled with members of your body. For evidence of this your investigating Committee have but to call upon the police of Springfield, or the gamins, guttersnipes, and tramps who infest the town, or upon

THE BLAR-EYED RAWDS

which are the partners of their commerce, among whom these facts are notorious. From these places of infamy they straightway lie and seat themselves at the social board among the wives and daughters of the best citizens of Springfield.

It has been stated in the nature of complaint against the press that the people of Illinois are very bad. This is a well-known fact that the dens of vice with which this city is crowded are nightly filled with members of your body. For evidence of this your investigating Committee have but to call upon the police of Springfield, or the gamins, guttersnipes, and tramps who infest the town, or upon

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IT IS NOTORIOUS ON THE STREET OF SPRINGFIELD

which acts a hundred fold more disreputable than anything which has ever been published are occurring, and when the current opinion escapes criticism that the Speaker of the House bartered his vote for United States Senator for the Illinois General Assembly.

"I think they are the worst lot of tramps that ever disgraced the State of Illinois."

"Were you ever a member of the Legislature?"

"No; but I have been to the Penitentiary."

"Where do you live?"

"Nowhere."

"How long have you lived there?"

"Who are you?"

"Charles Wilson."

"What do you do?"

"Nothing."

"What do you think of the Thirty-first General Assembly?"

"I think they are the worst lot of tramps that ever disgraced the State of Illinois."

"Were you ever a member of the Legislature?"

"No; but I have been to the Penitentiary."

"Where do you live?"

"Nowhere."

"Who are you?"

"William H. Thompson, of Cook."

"Where are you going to get your dinner?"

"At Wrigley's."

"Who is your lawyer?"

"Snug."

"How did you pay him?"

"Brass jewelry."

"How do you like this hotel?"

"Bad."

IT'S THE WORST JAIL IN ILLINOIS."

"What's your name?"

"Frank Nevins."

"What are you in for?"

"Contempt."

"The Legislature."

"Where is the balance of the people of the State going to be brought here?"

"Can't say; they are all alike."

Before this interesting dialogue could be continued, the reporter asked:

"Who is your lawyer?"

"Lawrence & Martin's hand-made pure copper distilled our mazs, one pint—drink."

"Shake; take a cigar, Guy."

"Where did you get those?"

"From military headquarters; Gen. Hillard sent them."

THE DAY IS WITH ME."

Gen. Smith—*Continued.*

Next came Walter German, a Senate page, with a bundle of pencils, pens, and stationery, and the compliments of James H. Pendleton, Secretary of the Senate. "Reedy," of the "Globe-Democrat," came limping in on his lame. Geo. Thomas of Cook, Mason of Cook, John H. Oberly, Representatives McKinlay, Judge Moses of Jacksonville, the Hon. Mr. Gordon of Pinckneyville, the Hon. L. B. Crooker, James Herrington, Dan Ray of the Inter-Ocean, Clarence Paul of the Springfield Journal, Jim Higgins of the State Register, Walter Tammy of the State Journal, Col. Frew of Meridian, Collector of Customs, Col. Fred F. M. Sanders & Co., 132 Wabash Av.

Tuesday Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock.

2,000 CASES

ATS & SHOES

Stock in every style. Also 100 job lots. P. MCNAUL, Auctioneer.

ALL PAPER.

ART

ALL PAPER.

Decorations, Lace Curtains, Windows, and Bedding. Do not mind the choice of fine stock in Chicago as

ALGER'S,

& CO. To RENT.

PHYSICIANS.

Address C. B. Tribune office.

EASTER EGGS.

A Grand Exhibition of Parades, over 1000 American novelties, and 1000 English. Silk, etc., from 25c to \$100.

GUTHRIE'S EASTER EGGS.

100 Job lots. Also 100 Job lots.

WABASH AV.

and 100 Job lots.

WABASH AV.

and

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### Review of the Financial Situation Last Week.

The Produce Markets Generally Quiet—Wheat Lower—Other Grain Same.

Provisions Dull—Movement of Produce During the Week.

### FINANCIAL.

The Chicago banks without exception last week reported business better than it was at the corresponding season of last year. The demand for loans is better, and their customers are doing better. Collectors have naturally improved under this state of affairs. The banks have an advantage now they have not hitherto had in the disappearance from their assets of the "slow" paper they had to carry after the panic, and in the uniform good quality of the paper now brought them for discount. When they make a dollar now it belongs to them. The clearings of the week were very large on account of the unusually heavy Board-of-Trade settlements. In the Chicago foreign-exchange market the supply of bills has been light all the week owing to a small shipping movement of grain and provisions. The majority of the bills offered are drawn on the Continent. Local securities have been dull. Buyers do not seem educated as yet to the higher prices now asked for Chicago City and Cook County bonds. The Cook County 5 per cent has begun to go off at par, and nearly half the first instalment of \$600,000 has been disposed of. The stock brokers have had a more active week in New York Stock Exchange dealings.

This interesting information for stock operators is furnished by the New York Herald.

While these higher rates of money have substantially placed a burden upon margins, the more important commission houses have been laughing at the same time adding to the cost of their interests.

The majority of these same back-trading firms, however, find it to be an advantage to appear in foreign papers to-day, and interest rates, to extort an extra rate of interest from those who are unlucky enough to have an "interest account" in money.

The weekly statement of the present money situation is due to the fact among others that the present pinch in money affords a good opportunity for getting it.

There has been an increase of National-bank circulation in the last five months of \$4,668,481.

The net increase of National-bank notes during the month of March was \$1,051,026. The increase in February was \$1,648,401. In January it was \$607,900; in December, \$490,618; in November, \$840,447.

The total increase for the last five months has been \$4,668,481. The increase in the amount of local-tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring National-bank circulation during the period was \$3,172,500.

The total decrease in National-bank notes outstanding, exclusive of National gold banks, April 1, 1878, was \$2,025,062,276.

There have been two National banks organized since Nov. 1, 1878, which are the date of the tables contained in the Captains' report, with a capital of \$1,720,000, and since the same date, twenty-six banks have gone into liquidation, with a capital of \$3,280,000.

The present paid-in capital of the National banks is \$405,483,300.

In railroad bonds in New York on Thursday the largest transactions were in Erie new second, consolidated, of which \$365,000 changed hands at 67% to 68% (67% to 67%). Erie fund is advanced to 73, and consolidated 73 to 105%. The New Jersey Central issues were active and advanced sharply—consolidated first assented 21 to 87%; adjustment red to 92%; issues 4, to 55; and Lehigh & Mahanoy, consolidated, 23 to 52%, Kansas closed at 39%; to 40%; to 40%; and closed 105% to 105%.

Toledo & Albion seconds ex coupon declined 1½ per cent, to 81, and rallied to 81½. Chicago & Alton first advanced 1, to 116, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consolidated 78, to 117. The Chicago & Northwestern and St. Paul issues were firm or slightly changes. Ohio Mississippi consolidated advanced 3%, to 107½. Great Western seconds ex coupon fell 1 per cent.

The Comptroller of the Currency makes this statement showing by States the amount of National-bank circulation issued, the amount of legal-tender notes deposited in the United States Treasury to retire National-bank circulation, from June 30, 1877, to April 1, 1879, and amount remaining on deposit at latest date:

• **LEGAL-TENDER NOTES DEPOSITED.**  
Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
of liquidating  
bank.

June 30,  
1874.

• **COMMERCIAL.**

Latest quotations for April delivered on the leading articles for the last two business days:

• **FOREIGN.**  
circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
of liquidating  
bank.

June 30,  
1874.

• **GOVERNMENT BONDS.**

Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
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bank.

June 30,  
1874.

• **FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
of liquidating  
bank.

June 30,  
1874.

• **DOMESTIC SECURITIES.**

Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
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June 30,  
1874.

• **DOMESTIC.**

Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
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June 30,  
1874.

• **DOMESTIC STOCKS.**

Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
of liquidating  
bank.

June 30,  
1874.

• **DOMESTIC BILLS.**

Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
To retire circulation under act of 1863.  
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June 30,  
1874.

• **DOMESTIC WRENTS.**

Additional circulation issued.

Forwards—  
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## BOSTON.

**Somebody Wants to See Joseph Cook's Book on Marriage.**

**The Dandy's Opinion of the Fellow Who Knew So Much.**

**The Excitement About the Loss of the Gloucester Fishing Fleet—The Call upon New England and the Response.**

**Bach's Passion Music and Geneva's Ward.**

*From Our Correspondent.*

**BOSTON, April 8.—** What I want to see is John Cook's book on marriage," said a gentlewoman other evening, at the close of a conversation in which Mr. Cook had come up, and as the text of certain remarks concerning the tastes and tendencies of a large class of people who like above everything sound and fury in a speech, and who are not sufficiently thoughtful and cultivated themselves to criticize the special sound and fury which is attracting them. I always think when I am with this class of persons, or when I hear them discussed, of the dandy whom I heard say, years ago, in depreciation of real criticism upon that first of "Ouida's" novels, "Granville De Virgo": "But if the fellow knows so much!" "Ouida" was then supposed to be a man. Here was the same cause and effect. If ever there was a book full of sound and fury, that book was, and is, "Granville De Virgo." But there were plenty of people who thought that this was the case, and the leading thought from various salons and among converses which was "Ouida's" trick then, whatever it may be now, is sure evidence of the profundity and genius of the author. Anyhow, the author was certainly to be respected, he knew so much." The readers who vindicated their taste in this way have, many of them, since learned better—not by their own wisdom, but by the influence of the really cultivated, whose general judgment has been too sweeping for them. Whether the desire of this report, which the author was certainly to be respected, he knew so much." The readers who vindicated their taste in this way have, many of them, since learned better—not by their own wisdom, but by the influence of the really cultivated, whose general judgment has been too sweeping for them. Whether the desire of this report, which the author was certainly to be respected, he knew so much." The readers who vindicated their taste in this way have, many of them, since learned better—not by their own wisdom, but by the influence of the really cultivated, whose general judgment has been too sweeping for them. Whether the desire of this report, which the author was certainly to be respected, he knew so much." The readers who vindicated their taste in this way have, many of them, since learned better—not by their own wisdom, but by the influence of the really cultivated, whose general judgment has been too sweeping for them. Whether the desire of this report, which the author was certainly to be respected, he knew so much."

**about Greek art. "Oh! I visit the Art Museum very frequently now; I'm just crazy on Greek art. That was extremely funny, because I knew very well that this lady knew nothing of any kind of art. I remember perfectly well, amongst other blunders of her, her standing before a collection of engraved stones, and saying, 'This will eventually be a portion of the solid knot, and the swamp is a thing of the past.'**

**THEORIES—TEMPERATURE.**

A popular idea exists that the main spring at Pagosa is the outlet of streams of varying temperature, some being hot, others cold, which meet at this point; another impression prevails that all other springs or outlets in the vicinity are but the exits of portions of the main spring, and that it would be the case of patty stars and shams who would need the discipline would never come into the ranks. They would seem from the reports of the little games, and would refuse "to do one more," when I come to narrow it down, how many people, after all, are there that in some way or other are not a semi-nomad? Some of them own their own, they do not all make such blunders as my lady who is crazy over Greek art, but they tell their little lies, and get found out. Somebody has said that the cure for everything is to be a jester, and that is a jibe, but I am not sure that there's not a grain of truth in it. But one thing is certain: that Boston needs to apply the cure as much as any other community.

## PAGOSA.

**The New Hot Springs of Colorado. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Gen. Sheridan has sent to the War Department a report from Lieut. C. H. McCauley, Third Cavalry, dated Jan. 22, 1878, of his explorations in and about Pagosa Springs, Colorado.**

This report, which is something unusual in its character, is illustrated with a number of drawings, wood-cuts, giving an insight into an entirely new country which, it is thought, statements of Lieut. McCauley are to be believed, is likely soon to become one of the greatest watering-places of the Continent. The following interesting extracts are taken from this report:

**PAGOSA SPRINGS.**

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